

Coming Tomorrow—

Matusow's book,
'False Witness,'
reviewed by
Simon W. Gerson.

Daily Worker

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RR UNIONS DEMAND TAX CUT

FBI Raids Ford Credit Union On Eve of Auto Negotiations

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DEARBORN, Mich., March 13.—FBI raiders swooped down on the Ford Credit Union here that has \$4,000,000 in assets, seized the offices at Wyoming and Eagle and locked out the staff on the claim that there are some "irregularities in operation." Some

Reuther Hits Gov't Meddling

DETROIT, March 13.—Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers, protested yesterday to President Eisenhower against the "reckless and irresponsible behavior and statements" of Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks.

Reuther, who also sent a letter to Weeks demanding an apology, referred to a speech in New York Saturday night in which Weeks referred to "some scaremongers" who are trying to "frighten automobile workers with the bogey of automation."

Weeks did not refer to any leaders of the UAW by name, but it was clearly an attack on the auto union's officers, Reuther said. He noted that the secretary's attacks coincided with similar attacks now directed against the union from other anti-union sources.

In his letter to Weeks, Reuther denied the UAW is against automation or any technical progress.

Reuther's angry retort to Weeks and protest to the White House was clearly a resentment against what amounts to government intervention in the negotiations with Ford and General Motors that the UAW opens this week. The two corporations in reports recently



WALTER REUTHER

gave what amounts to an implied answer to the union's demand for a Guaranteed Annual Wage. They argued that automation is making more jobs; that therefore GAW was not needed.

Stassen Sees Dulles On Piracy Proposal

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Foreign Aid Chief Harold E. Stassen said today he will confer with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles on what to do about a Finnish tanker carry gasoline to China.

At the same time, Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark) took issue with a proposal by Senate Republican leader William F. Knowland that the U.S. 7th Fleet intercept the tanker if necessary.

Fulbright, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said he wouldn't oppose the Chiang Kai-shek threat to capture the tanker. But he said this country can't take such action because it is not blockading the Chinese main-

land. Stassen, arriving back in Washington from an extended Far Eastern trip, declined comment on grounds he had no up-to-the-minute information on the situation. But he said he would take up the issue with Dulles as soon as possible.

Knowland said yesterday that Finnish tanker, the Aruba, must be prevented from reaching China by whatever means are necessary.

Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark) joined Knowland and charged at the same time that the episode dramatizes "the failure of our government" to halt "disgraceful"

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10,000 Ford workers, members of Ford Local 600, UAW-CIO have their life savings in the credit union, which the raiders told newsmen is sound, adding that none of its officers are in any way dishonest.

At press time a meeting of several hundred shop leaders of Local 600 was in session, discussing this locking up of Ford workers savings on the eve of negotiations between Ford and the union on a 1955 contract.

The Credit Union, which is not operated by Ford Local 600, is an organization where workers put their savings, can get loans and it's run by non-bankers, generally union people. Hundreds of UAW locals in the nation have their Credit unions, since the workers would rather do business with them than banks controlled by Ford and General Motors.

Some newspapers here are making the basis for the FBI raid, a reported theft of \$53,000 some months ago. A spokesman for the FBI raiders told newsmen as he was going to lunch that the reported theft had nothing to do with the seizure.

The FBI raider said the District attorney's office was charging the Credit Union with 24 violations, and that one of them is that the Credit Union accepted \$338,675 from Local 600, which is in excess of the amount that can be deposited by a single source. No criminal complaint has been made against anyone.

Under the FBI seizure no loans will be made by the Credit Union, no deposits will be received and no deposits or shares will be paid out. However, payments on loans must be made.

Kaess, the U. S. District Attorney, said the Federal Grand Jury will get the case. Kaess is the one who, when asked why he didn't prosecute Steve Schemanske and Milton Santwire, two Ford stool-pigeons who perjured themselves during the Smith Act trial here, told newsmen, "There were extenuating circumstances." Schemanske works for the Ford Service Department.



Senator Walter F. George, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has announced that public hearings on the pact to arm the Nazis will be held at the end of this month. George said the hearings will be put off for a while in view of the difficulties concerning the Saar pact. It is expected that various organizations representing Americans who have suffered from German aggression in two world wars will ask to be represented in the Senate committee hearings.

Pickets Told of GOP Retreat on Rent Control

Spokesmen for organized New York City tenants said yesterday that last Thursday's mass picket line before Republican headquarters had advanced the fight for rent controls, and that pressure would continue to make certain that no pro-landlord scheme is slipped over in the State Legislature.

Thursday's picket line before Republican headquarters, 54 W. 40 St., was joined by a total of 500 tenants between 3 and 6 p.m. It was called off by the Brooklyn Tenants Council, sponsors of the demonstration, a few minutes before six p.m., but only after a spokesman for the Republican Party came out to the pickets and read a statement opposing attempts to scuttle rent controls.

Earlier, Republican headquarters received a delegation of three from the picket line. They were Mrs. Elsie Rosenbluth, representing the Brooklyn Council, and Mrs. Rose Albert and Adolph Albert, of the East New York Tenants Council.

The delegation was asked to call off the demonstration in view of the fact that Republican leaders had changed their anti-rent control position. The delegation announced they could not call it off, but said it might be done of the Republicans sent a representative to speak to the pickets.

This was done a few minutes before 6 p.m., when an impromptu meeting was held on the sidewalk.

Tenants leaders said plans would be announced soon for further steps to stop the landlord bloc.

Demands Grow; Ike's Aides Issue Threats

By ERIK BERT

WASHINGTON, March 13.—On the eve of the first Senate vote on tax cuts the railroad unions of the nation have called on all Senators to support the House-approved \$20 per person tax cut.

The Senate will vote on Tuesday on the 'compromise' tax proposals offered by Senate Majority leader Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex) last Wednesday.

In an attempt to block the growing demand for a tax cut Treasury Secretary George R. Humphrey today announced the Johnson plan for a \$20-\$10 tax cut as "unwise political tinkering" that would hurt the "little people" the Democrats "talk so much about."

Humphrey issued his special statement attacking the plan, as part of a Republican drive to keep GOP senators lined up solidly against the cut. Some Republicans privately expressed concern that the vote may be uncomfortably close.

The \$20 cut, the railroad unions said in their statement, "will redress grievances and aid in correcting inequities in the tax structure that favor the few." The benefits from such a tax cut, they said, will go to the "many millions of our people . . . who are in the low income levels." They saw the tax cut as tending to offset an economic crisis. It will "provide funds for needy people that will enter the spending stream immediately to help maintain economic prosperity."

HIT PROPAGANDA

The railroad unions condemned the propaganda that the Eisenhower administration has been pouring out in an attempt to kill the tax cut. Last year, when "Congress granted most favorable tax relief to corporations and persons in the upper income brackets,"

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KNOWLAND NOT SO SURE

An Editorial

Senate Republican leader William Knowland isn't as cocky as he was last week in his prediction that the bill to cut taxes \$20 per person would be defeated. While last week he thought the measure would be defeated by a big majority of 15 votes, he now claims only a majority of three. And he has to wave the club of the Eisenhower veto in his effort to beat the bill.

Knowland's sharply reduced claim reflects the growing popular pressure on members of the Senate for a tax cut. It is clear that the fight can be won by the people if there is no letdown in pressure until tomorrow or later in the week when the issue comes up for a vote.

The pressure is especially needed on some Senators in Knowland's party who must answer to constituents in such key industrial states as New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio and Massachusetts.

Distributive Workers Live Up to Their Name

New York distributive workers who support the Daily Worker have done a yeoman job in the current circulation campaign. They've topped their goal of 375 subscriptions for The Worker thus far, and expect to reach 400 by Thursday evening, the day before the campaign is expected to reach its target in New York.

They're also planning to jack up subscriptions to the Daily Worker this week and next—

before the April 1 deadline when rates for D. W. subs go up from the special campaign price of \$8 to the regular \$12.

The distributive workers' group is one of the pace-setters to be honored at the 74th birthday reception of William Z. Foster, outstanding Marxist leader, this coming Friday evening. New Yorkers, Philadelphians and other groups are stepping up their circulation efforts in order to reach their

targets that evening.

All-out efforts over the weekend will be followed, in New York, by day-to-day activity culminating in a mobilization Wednesday evening aiming at participation of at least 1,000 campaign workers. The New York goal is 6,700 Worker subs, of which close to 5,000 had been obtained before the weekend, and 1,100 for the Daily Worker, with more than 700 as of last Thursday.

US-USSR Farmer Switch' Gets Fulbright OK, Capehart 'No'

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark) today said an exchange of farmer delegations between the U.S. and USSR would be a "slight step in the right direction" toward improving relations between the two nations. Sen. Homer E. Capehart (D-Ind) today assailed the proposals to let the Russian farmers in and also the 11 Soviet student and youth publication editors.

London Paper Prints Names Of 'Vice Ring and Call Girls'

LONDON, March 13.—The newspaper, The People, printed the names of an "impudent, nauseating vice king" and a number of "call girls" today as the "opening shot" in a crusade against vice in London.

The newspaper, challenging police to do something about the situation, said reporter Duncan Webb and other investigators bought cash-and-carry affection through the vice boss who was described as a "man about London."

The people further described him as "the most impudent as well as the most nauseating vice king London has ever had the misfortune to breed."

Webb said he got a girl's name

by visiting the vice lord's office, putting \$3 cash on the line and promising to pay \$8.40 later.

The reporter said he went to the address given him in "a part of the West End where flats are on the expensive side." There was a girl waiting for him, Webb said. "Very soon she began, without any prompting, to undress," Webb stated. "By her conduct she then made it very plain what she understood to be the purpose of my visit. I quickly made an excuse to leave."

The People printed the telephone number as well as the address of Webb's "date." Repeated calls to the number today went unanswered.

Webb said two other members of The People's staff got addresses from the vice lord, one in one of London's most luxurious apartment houses and the other in less-fashionable Knightsbridge.

Webb said the vice lord went beyond hints in making this introduction.

"He offered my colleague a short visit, or a visit carrying through to the following morning," Webb said. "He spoke of the woman—who he said was Norwegian and very blonde—as 'ready to do anything.'"

Capehart (D-Ind) today assailed the proposals to let the Russian farmers in and also the 11 Soviet student and youth publication editors.

President Eisenhower told a recent press conference he personally believed only good could come from an exchange of agricultural experts. But he said a number of legal and other obstacles were in the way. As a result of nationwide support for the idea of breaking down our barriers to free exchange and friendly relations with the Soviet Union the Administration finally said it would grant visas to the youth editors. Reports were also circulated that the government would also reply favorably to the Soviet proposal for a farmer-exchange.

The Iowa Farm Bureau Federation issued a statement last week saying that overwhelming sentiment among Iowa's farmers favored acceptance of the Soviet and Des Moines Register bid for the exchange.

In the case of the students various College student councils all over the country have been bombarding the government for many months to allow Russians to visit here just as the Russians have been hosts to American students many times in the past.

Capehart said in his statement today: "Are we to aid and abet the communist cause by inviting the communist farmers to learn our methods of raising more food for strengthening of the communist cause?"

TIM BUCK GREETS CP ON RELEASE OF 5 FROM JAIL

Tim Buck, national leader of the Labor Progressive Party of Canada, has sent greetings to the Communist Party of the U.S.A. on the release of the five Communist leaders from prison. Tim Buck's letter follows:

National Committee, Communist Party of the U. S. Dear Comrades:

We greet the release from prison of Gene Dennis, John Gates, Jack Stachel, John Williamson and Carl Winters after their long years of incarceration at the hands of the witch-hunters of United States imperialism. We ask you to extend to all these comrades the heartfelt wishes for a return to full health; and to those comrades still in prison we ask you to send our fraternal greetings.

Canadian democrats have looked

on the oppressive measures directed against the Communist Party of the United States and its leaders as the spearpoint of political reaction, aimed against peace and democracy not only for the United States, but for the people of the world. McCarthyism, United States fascism, is the enemy of all mankind, as was Hitlerism.

That is why we campaign for expressions of solidarity with the victims of McCarthyism. We know that a victory for the forces of war and fascism in the U. S. is another blow at Canadian independence, and for the increased domination of our country by Wall Street.

We pledge to do all that we can to prevent the witch-hunters from taking any further measures against the five who have been released, and to increase our efforts to win freedom for all those who are in prison for fighting for peace and democracy.

I extend fraternal greetings to all the members of the CPUSA in the name of the Labor-Progressive Party membership and supporters.

Yours for solidarity between the people of the USA and Canada in the struggle for peace and democracy.



TIM BUCK

STASSEN

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trade with the "communists." A State Department spokesman said today he knows of no talks between the U. S. and Chiang on ways to prevent the Aruba from reaching its destination.

A Navy spokesman said the Navy had no information on the matter. If orders to seize the Aruba had been issued, he said, the announcement would have to come from the state or defense departments. They had no comment.

The Peking radio warned in a broadcast on March 9 that any attempt to seize the Aruba would be "piracy" and "would not be tolerated."

The State Department has demanded the Finnish owners embargo shipments to China.

The Chiang forces already intercepted one Soviet and two Polish tankers a week ago. Two years ago, the Finnish tanker Wiima was halted at Singapore. Its owners were "persuaded" to sell the cargo to the U. S.

McClellan announced Saturday that his Senate investigating subcommittee soon will revive an investigation of east-west trade. The inquiry was started two years ago by former chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis).

Soviet Find Coins Of 'Golden Horde'

LONDON, March 13.—Moscow Radio today reported the discovery in the Tatar autonomous republic of a buried jar containing gold and silver coins struck seven centuries ago.

The broadcast said 20,000 gold and silver coins were in an earthenware jar found by a peasant in the village of Malye Atryasy. Most of them had been minted in the name of 20 khans of the "Golden Horde." The oldest coin was said to be dated 1310.

Guard Nehru; Probe Knife Incident

NEW DELHI, March 13.—Security officials took steps today to prevent a recurrence of yesterday's attempt on Premier Jawaharlal Nehru's life, despite the Premier's tendency to laugh off the incident.

The rickshaw man who rushed in Nagpur with a knife has been charged with attempted murder. Rao comes from the same district as N. V. Godser the right wing fanatic who assassinated Mohandas Gandhi in 1948.

Pravda Replies To Tito Speech

An article in the Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda on Saturday replied in a friendly manner to Marshal Tito's criticism of Foreign Minister Molotov's handling of the Yugoslav question recently.

Pravda denied that the Soviet authorities had said Yugoslavia as a formerly guilty party had become aware of its errors.

Pravda said the main thing is not differences that existed in the past but continued normalization of relations between the two countries.

What Molotov had said, Pravda pointed out, was that "in recent years Yugoslavia has moved away to some extent" from the position she had in the first years right after the war.

China Urges Japan Resist Pull to War

Radio Peking said yesterday that Japanese Premier Hatoyama's statement that Japanese soil would be at the disposal of U. S. bombers and armed forces in the event of war with China contradicts Hatoyama's pledge of improving Japanese-Chinese relations. Radio Peking stated:

"The Japanese Premier . . . told a United Press correspondent on March 10 that 'two Chinas' was the best available solution to the tension. He added that, if a hot war should come, his government could not legally refuse to permit the use of Japanese bases by U. S. forces."

"Hatoyama's press statement, supporting the American aggressive policy toward China, is not in line with his expressed hopes for restoring normal relations with China. . . . It involves Japan in the danger of being pulled into a U.S.-launched aggressive war."

A-Test Postponed

LAS VEGAS, Nev., March 13.—The Atomic Energy Commission today called off a test detonation scheduled for tomorrow, and an unofficial report indicated the postponement was due to technical problems.

Ike Bars Bomb Ban, Says Izvestia

MOSCOW, March 13.—The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia charged today that President Eisenhower's atomic materials pool plan was propaganda which aimed to conceal U. S. refusal to agree to a worldwide ban on atomic weapons under strict international control and inspection.

The Soviets have accepted the idea of atoms-for-peace pool providing it went along with some sort of guarantee against using A-bombs and H-bombs.

Izvestia also printed an article by A. Topchiyev, chief secretary of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, calling for a new upsurge in the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Topchiyev said that work is now under way on the design for a Soviet atomic electric power station with a capacity of 100,000 kilowatts.

"There is no doubt at all that the proposals made by the American President were only of an ostentatious propaganda character," Izvestia said.

"In reality the ruling circles of the U. S. are busy on the atomic and hydrogen drive and do not even think of international cooperation in the field of peaceful use of atomic energy. . . ."

The President's proposals, Izvestia said, also attempt "to divert the attention of world public opinion from the Americans' refusal to agree to the banning of atomic weapons. . . ."

"The striving to gain control over atomic raw materials and their use in other countries is the real motive of all American maneuvers in the problem of the peaceful use of atomic energy."

Izvestia claimed that "representatives of American monopolies" are "seeking new ways to seize atomic riches in other countries."

"For what purpose?" the article asked. "President Eisenhower's message to Congress of Feb. 17

can serve as the answer. The message says that nuclear weapons must, as before, have priority in the U. S. plans in the sphere of atomic energy."

"Thus the U. S. ruling circles think not about the peaceful use

Wagner Denies Plan to Revise Transit Body

ALBANY, March 13.—There is no bill in the Legislature to reorganize the New York City Transit Authority despite a New York Times story declaring that Mayor Wagner's aides "are completing the draft of a bill to eliminate state representation" on the Authority.

The story which appeared last Thursday embarrassed Democratic leaders here. Mayor Wagner quickly threw cold water on any hope that such a legislative fight may be prepared and told City Hall reporters that no such bill has been discussed.

The report said that the legislation would have eliminated the five non-salaried Big Business members of the Authority and replaced them with three full-time appointees of Mayor Wagner.

Gov. Harriman is reported to have discussed the city's transit situation with the Mayor at their conference in New York City last Friday.

The Transit Authority was created by Gov. Dewey and the GOP-controlled Legislature and its first step was to raise the fare to 15 cents.

More Arms for Chiang

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The government announced today it is giving Chiang Kai-shek an additional \$48,000,000 for military purposes.

HEARING THIS WEEK ON GOV'T CURB ON NEWS

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn) said today a Senate Government Operations subcommittee will hold hearings this week on President Eisenhower's executive order permitting Federal agencies to withhold news on "security" grounds.

"If this lid of secrecy goes beyond what might properly be required in the interests of national security, the right of the public to know what is going on in their government is jeopardized," Humphrey said.

He said J. Russell Wiggins, managing editor of the Washington Post & Times-Herald, has been asked to testify Wednesday as a spokesman for the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

EINSTEIN WILL BE 76 TODAY

PRINCETON, N. J., March 13.—Dr. Albert Einstein, one of the world's foremost physicists, will abide by his maxim that "birthdays are for children" when he marks his 76th birthday tomorrow.

Tomorrow will be much like any other day in Einstein's home. He plans to spend the day working quietly and relaxing. He said some time ago that he intended to spend the rest of his life in obscurity "unless my duty makes me come forward."

He defined that "duty" as standing up for the rights of individuals. It was just a year ago that he urged citizens to defy "inquisitions" into their political affiliations.

Assails Demo 'Pussyfooting On Segregation'

By ABNER BERRY

Sooner or later the Democrats in Congress had to be called to account for their position on civil rights in this session. Last Friday, Clarence Mitchell, who represents the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Washington, cited chapter and verse on them. "Pussyfooting on segregation" is the way Mitchell put it, and he added:

"There is a serious question about whether they (the Democrats) can be entrusted with national power during the transition of the U. S. from segregation to integration."

Mitchell was addressing a meeting of national leaders of the NAACP, whose relationship to previous Democratic administrations would lead it to expect more from a Congress they controlled.

The background for Mitchell's remarks merited even sharper words than those directed to House Speaker Sam Rayburn and a baker's dozen of Old Guard southerners who are acting as thought-mandated to perform one task—block all advances toward full democracy. Here is a part of the background:

1. All civil rights bills are locked in committees of both houses, but lengthy hearings have been held in a House subcommittee headed by Rep. James C. Davis (D-Ga.) on a bill introduced by Davis to halt integration of the Washington Fire Department. In the hearings, described by Mitchell as "rigged," Davis has coaxed every manner of racist to testify to the foulest of racist claptrap against Negro firemen and Negroes in general.

2. On the Senate side, Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) replied to requests by Mitchell that educational aid bills be amended to exclude federal funds from states refusing to comply with U. S. Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling: Such demands, Douglas said, could "doom" all federal school aid bills. Douglas is a co-sponsor of a group of civil rights bills introduced by Sens. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Herbert Lehman (D-NY).

3. The Senate Democratic policy committee refused at the opening of Congress to move for a change in rules to balk all filibusters. Only Sen. Lehman took the floor to express even a desire to do so.

4. Although there has been a flurry of racist insults and epithets against Negroes in a official hearing of the Davis subcommittee, only Rep. Arthur G. Klein (D-NY) and the Negro Congressman Adam C. Powell (D-NY) were among members of Congress protesting the Hitler-like proceedings. (Rep. Klein said testimony in the Davis subcommittee was the worst he had heard "since Hitler was in power." Rep. Powell mobilized the firemen, with the conspicuous absence of his Democratic colleagues against the outrage.)

5. Mitchell, the Negro press and the CIO representatives have been the only consistent voices against segregation on the Hill, yet in most cases the voices have not been sympathetically received by the Democratically-controlled committees.

6. For the most part the Republicans have been content to remain silent.

Govt.'s Own Witnesses Corroborate Matusow Affidavit He Lied at Trial of 13

By HARRY RAYMOND

The hearing on a motion for a new trial for Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and her 12 colleagues, imprisoned under the Smith Act, which will enter its 17th day in Federal Judge Edward J. Dimock's court today, has elicited considerable testimony from the government's own witnesses giving credence to Harvey Matusow's testimony that he lied as an "expert" witness in the trial of the 13.

Matusow's story has been further strengthened by contradicting testimony of six former assistant prosecutors and a special agent of the FBI who prepared Matusow's testimony for the Flynn trial.

Testimony by Matusow that Roy Cohn, top aide to Sen. Joseph McCarthy, did the major work of preparing typed sheets of what Matusow was to say at the trial has been corroborated during the hearing by Cohn and the six other Justice Department aides.

Cohn, David Marks, Albert Blinder and John Foley, assistant U. S. attorneys in the Flynn trial, and FBI agent James J. McCarthy confirmed in one form or another Matusow's story of how he was first introduced to the prosecution staff under the assumed name of John Alden. All these men testified that Matusow's testimony was first discussed during a secret meeting in a car near the lower East River Drive in December, 1951.

Their testimony corroborated

UNION'S VIEW ON MATUSOW

"Textile Labor" official paper of the Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, has this to say in an editorial titled, "Harvey Faces Life":

"It seems to us the important point about Matusow isn't whether he lied or how much he lied, but the big Rotary-Club-type welcome he got from the Department of Justice when he was lying for profit. This casts a rather unhappy light upon justice itself.

"Clearly the federal authorities who used Matusow were operating along some such lines as this: the people we are accusing are guilty and must be sent to jail; in order to convict them we need evidence of a certain kind; so let us beat the bushes to turn out the kind of evidence we need. This sort of setup is natural for the Matusow, the Crouches, the Budenzes and others to whom testimony is a profession.

"It's high time we all remembered that the Department of Justice and public prosecutors of every degree are not employed to get convictions but to protect the public interest. They're supposed to blow the whistle on the cops as well as the robbers; and they very definitely are not supposed to manufacture Matusow-type evidence to fit a preconceived notion of the facts. If the Matusow case makes this clear we will all be safer."

Matusow's statement to the court that Cohn did most of the talking in the car and was in charge at that time of preparing Matusow as a witness.

Although all the former assistant prosecutors pleaded a hazy memory concerning various phases of the East River meeting and later conferences with Matusow, they all agreed in general, when cross-examined by Harry Sacher, attorney for the 13, on the manner in which the one-time FBI informer was prepared to give testimony, which he now says was "either false or not entirely true."

It seems to be pretty well estab-

lished from the record of the hearing so far that it was Roy Cohn who first raised the question of Matusow testifying about the book "The Law of the Soviet State," by the late Soviet diplomat Andrei Vishinsky. This testimony, Matusow now admits, was one of his biggest lies.

In his recantation, Matusow related how he told Cohn he did discuss the Vishinsky book with defendant Alexander Trachtenberg, and how Cohn prodded Matusow at subsequent conferences to link Trachtenberg to a passage in the book in such a way as to make it appear the defendant advocated

violent overthrow of the U. S. government.

After several sessions with Cohn, Matusow swore, "we developed the answer I gave in my testimony tying Trachtenberg to the passage."

"We both knew that Trachtenberg had never made the statements which I attributed to him in my testimony," Matusow told Judge Dimock.

"At no time did defendant Trachtenberg refer to the book in relation to the concept of revolution or overthrow of the government," Matusow declared in his sworn recantation. "At no time during the many occasions that I met with and talked with defendant Trachtenberg did he indicate that he advocated overthrow of the U. S. government by force or violence or any other means."

Some testimony by witnesses called by U. S. Attorney J. Edward Lumbard in opposition to the new trial motion has contradicted Matusow's story in minor details. But to this reporter there does not appear any major basic testimony at the hearing contradicting Matusow's statements that he lied not only about defendant Trachtenberg, but also about defendants George B. Charney, Pettis Perry and Arnold Johnson.

Matusow's story was further strengthened by the contradicting testimony of several of the government witnesses. Credibility of Cohn, Foley and Blinder about the secret East River Drive meeting was shaken somewhat by FBI agent McCarthy's answers under cross-examination.

McCarthy was the last witness to testify about the East River Drive meeting. His story was entirely different from the one told by Cohn, Blinder and Foley. And these three contradicted each other concerning whose car they were in and what took place during the conference.

By Friday last week, U. S. Attorney Lumbard was reduced to calling Albert Kahn, or the firm Cameron & Kahn, publishers of Matusow's book "False Witness," which will be on sale at bookstands tomorrow.

Lumbard's questions dealt with Kahn's contracting for the book, advance royalties paid Matusow and whether Communists had any interest in the book's publication. The calling of Kahn, the questioning of Herbert Tank, who worked with Matusow on proof of the book, about alleged associations with the left movement, and the calling of Angus Cameron of the publishing firm, as a witness today all this is clearly a prosecutor's publicity stunt to throw roadblocks in the way of publication and distribution of "False Witness" and discredit the startling revelations contained in the book.

Matusow's recantation is what stands out in the hearing so far.

the union's Washington representative, Herman Clott.

Mine-Mill defense planning will center around attacks by the NLRB.

One such attack, the Taft-Hartley indictment and conviction of Clinton Jencks, international representative, exploded into new nationwide prominence recently when Harvey Matusow, ex-FBI stool-pigeon, admitted he lied at the Jencks trial.

The defense fight of Maurice Travis, who recently resigned as Mine, Mill secretary, will also get major attention. Travis has also been indicted under Taft-Hartley.

Impact of the Brownell-Butler "Communist Control" Act on the labor movement will draw delegates' attention also.

Nomination of candidates for biennial union elections will be another convention feature.

Texas Judge to Jail Matusow

EL PASO, Tex., March 13.—The move to "get" Harvey Matusow, former FBI informer, and jail him for his testimony that he lied as a professional government witness in thought-control trials and before congressional witchhunt committees took new form here when he was held in "contempt" by Federal Judge R. E. Thomason.

Judge Thomason Saturday ruled that Matusow, by recanting his testimony against Clinton Jencks, international representative of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, "schemed maliciously and deliberately to obstruct justice."

He said he would sentence Matusow on Wednesday. He denied a motion by Jencks for a new trial. Jencks was sentenced to five years in prison on a charge of filing a false Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit. His conviction was based mainly on testimony by Matusow has sworn was false.

In a second move to bolster the Justice Department's heavily-financed professional stoolpigeon system, which has been under at-

tack from many quarters since Matusow told how he lied for money, Judge Thomason barred Nathan Witt, general counsel for the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, from representing the union in his court.

The judge's action was unprecedented and was declared by many legal observers to be a clear violation of the Constitution.

Called to the witness stand in hearing on the motion for a new trial for Jencks, Witt twice invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked by the judge if he was a member of the Communist Party. The Fifth Amendment protects a witness from having to testify against himself.

During an exchange between Witt and the court, Judge Thomason declared, "No lawyer in this court or any court who invokes the Fifth Amendment will be allowed to practice in this court."

Matusow was ordered to remain under jurisdiction of the El Paso court until sentence is imposed Wednesday. The judge said this

would give Matusow "reasonable time to prepare his defense before sentence is passed." The maximum penalty for criminal contempt is five years imprisonment.

Matusow will appear in court here in the contempt proceedings the day after publication of his book "False Witness," a startling exposure of how fake testimony has been rigged by professional informers in the pay of the Justice Department. The book, heavily documented, already has a 40,000 advance sale, according to publishers Cameron & Kahn, of New York.

Matusow testified during the hearing on Jencks' plea for a new trial that practically all his testimony about Jencks had been false. The hearing opened last Monday in Judge Thomason's court where Jencks was convicted.

Judge Thomason ignored Matusow's sworn recantation and said the union leader had a fair trial. Matusow will be represented by Joe Calamia, El Paso attorney, during Wednesday's contempt proceedings.

Open Mine, Mill Convention Today

SPOKANE, Wash., March 13.—Labor unity will be high on the agenda of the International Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union's 50th convention opening at the Davenport Hotel here tomorrow.

The pending AFL-CIO merger will be a dominant topic among more than 250 delegates to the independent union's sessions.

Defense of the union and its 1955 bargaining program with employers will share top attention at the sessions, expected to run

through Saturday.

One solid day will be devoted to discussing 1955 bargaining demands. Recommendations for the bargaining program are expected from the seven advance sessions by Mine-Mill industry bargaining councils winding up today.

In earlier area conferences held by Mine-Mill, sentiment developed for a negotiating program keyed to shorter hours with no reduction in pay.

Among speakers scheduled to

address the convention are Gus Norwood, executive secretary of the Northwest Public Power Association, representing the National Canyon Association; R. Max Etter, Spokane labor attorney, and Leo Nimsick, member of the British Columbia parliament.

A special panel discussion on silicosis will be held Wednesday evening. Speakers will include Dr. Leon Lewis, consultant on industrial medicine; Mine, Mill research director Bernard W. Stern, and

Macy Local Approves Unified City CIO Dept. Store Union

After months of negotiations, CIO United Department Store Workers, Local 1-S, consisting of 8,000 Macy workers, has announced approval of a merger with the CIO's Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union.

Approval by a 64-member executive board of the local and 300 shop stewards cleared the way for

unification of all major department store unions in the city. Their action is subject to ratification by a membership meeting of Local 1-S in Manhattan Center April 5.

The action of Local 1-S was taken on a recommendation of Sam Kovenetsky, the local's president, who said that after talks with Walter Reuther and John Riffe, CIO

president and executive vice-president, and Max Greenberg, president of the RDSWU, terms were reached that should strengthen the collective bargaining position of the department store unions in the city as a whole.

Local 1-S, which includes about half of the department store workers in the merged union, will name the executive vice-president who

will direct the department store field of the RWDSU, a vice-president and several members to the union's executive council.

Local 1-S was originally one of the affiliates of the RWDSU but left its ranks and has been independent for a number of years, with the status of a separate international in the CIO.

Illinois Aroused By Broyles Threat

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Influential downstate and Chicago groups, some of them newcomers in the eight-year battle to stop the Broyles Bills, joined this week in the fight against the fascist-like bills.

The Madison County (Alton-Collinsville-Granite City) Bar Association last week came out against the bills. A leader of this bar group is State Sen. James O. Monroe of Collinsville, also publisher of the Collinsville Herald.

A conference of the Illinois Methodist Student Movement, meeting in Urbana, charged that the Broyles Bills "would weaken the democratic principles for which we stand by promoting suspicion among the people, running the risk of exposing citizens to malevolent and unproved disloyalty charges, restraining freedom of thought and speech, and reversing the fundamental maxim that a man is innocent until proven guilty."

The Methodist student organization referred to the anti-labor aspects of the bills, pointing out that "the employer would have sole authority to judge the intent of groups or individuals."

The bills this week were still awaiting action in the state Senate. Organizations opposing the measures urged that all Senators be contacted immediately and asked to vote down the bills in their entirety, regardless of what amendments are made.

In Chicago, the Albany Park Community Council, headed by Leonard Fuchs, went on record against the bills. Rabbi Opher, of the South Shore Temple, sent a protest to Springfield against the bills.

The Vermilion County Star, a joint AFL-CIO labor paper published in Danville, warned that the Broyles Bills are "a threat to traditional individual liberties."

A petition was being circulated in Danville by Mine-Mill and other unionists opposed the bills. Referring to the list of 260 organizations listed in the bills, with the condemnation of their entire memberships to five years in prison, the petition declared: "This could well set up a blacklist of thousands of working people, under which unions could be broken and working people could be deprived of jobs."

TAX CUT

(Continued from Page 1)

they said, "no warnings were raised of 'inflation' or the deadly perils of an unbalanced budget."

The grass roots pressure is having its effect. Last week Republican propagandists were talking about a Senate majority against the tax cut of 10 or 15 votes. Over the weekend however less biased observers said that today the tax cut seems to rest on the "thinnest of balances." And Sen. Knowland had cut his claimed margin to three votes.

The repeated attempts of President Eisenhower and Secretary Humphrey to block the cut on the low-income taxpayers have had little effect in holding back the grass roots demands.

As a result the GOP is now counting on the effectiveness of inspired stories that the President will veto any kind of tax cut, even though a veto would result in the corporation and excise

taxes coming to an end on April 1. However, the implications of the threatened presidential veto are contrary to what the GOP intends. If the President will veto any kind of a tax cut then Senator Lyndon Johnson's "compromise" loses much of its alleged validity.

Johnson's proposal calls for a \$20 cut for the husband, and a \$10 cut for each dependent, but no cut for the wife. For a family of four that means a tax cut of \$40. The House measure provides for a tax cut of \$20 per person, which for a family of four would be \$80.

Johnson has argued that his proposal has a better chance for adoption because it cost less and because, in another section, it provides for retaining \$6,000,000,000 in taxes which the GOP eliminated last year.

This would overcome the Eisenhower objection that the tax cut would wreck the federal budget.

The Eisenhower threat, however, of vetoing any tax cut undermines Johnson's "compromise" to

BILLS TO WATCH ON CAPITOL HILL

CONGRESS TALLY SHEET

HR 4259, a bill to cut personal income taxes by \$20 for each dependent and to extend certain corporation and excise taxes. Passed the House. Tax deleted by Senate Finance Committee 9 to 6. Slated to reach Senate floor this week when motion will be offered to replace tax cut. Wire your Senator to vote for full \$20 cut to take effect Jan. 1. Wire your Congressman to insist on House version without compromise.

GERMAN rearmament — treaty for rearmament of West Germany. Hearings expected late this month. Wire your Senator to vote no and ask that opponents of ratification be heard before committee acts.

HR 2967. A bill to put Universal Military Training into operation by drafting 18-year-olds for six months' training to be followed by 9½ years in reserves. Now before House Committee on Armed Services. Ask your Congressman and Senators to vote no.

S. 770—HR 3124. Murray-Metcalf bill to amend Fair Labor Standards Act to raise minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour with time and a half after 37½ hours now, and after 35 hours beginning two years from now. S. 662—HR 6. Lehman-Rooney bill providing \$1.25 an hour with no change in hours. We recommend as first choice pressure on your Congressman and Senators to pass Murray-Metcalf bill, second choice Lehman-Rooney bill. Measures before Senate and House Labor Committees but no hearings scheduled.

BILLS to repeal Taft-Hartley HR 216 by Weir (D-Minn), HR 282 by Lane (D-Mass) and

HR 390 by Powell (D-NY) are House versions of same bill. Write your Congressman to support any of these three bills in House. Urge prompt hearings with right of labor to be heard.

HR 2660. Roosevelt bill to repeal section 14-B of Taft-Hartley, thus depriving states of right to pass right-to-work laws. Urge your Congressman to support it.

S. 547, HR 2534. Wiley-Robson bill to increase penalties for violation of Smith and Brownell-Butler laws to 20 years in prison. Referred to Senate and House Judiciary Committees. Wire your Congressman and Senators to vote against and speak against this measure.

S. 890. A bill to establish FEPC, sponsored by 18 Senators. Now before Senate Labor Committee. Ask your Senator to support the bill and demand early hearings on it.

S. 900. A bill to protect persons against lynching. Urge its passage.

S. 901. A bill outlawing the poll tax. Support its passage.

S. 907. A "package civil rights" bill. Urge its passage.

S. 5. The Hill bill to spend \$500 million a year for two years for emergency school construction, to be followed by grants in aid to states from offshore oil royalties for school buildings. Wire your Congressman and Senators to support this measure in preference to skimpy Eisenhower school aid bill.

No Subsidy for Saratoga, Demos Declare

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY, March 13.—Democrats will bitterly oppose Republican proposals to squander \$7,500,000 in public funds to subsidize the Saratoga "millionaires' paradise" for another 15 years, it was learned today.

The Saratoga "reservation" is operated by the Saratoga Springs Authority which last Friday was indicted in a report by the "Little Hoover" Commission. This report, released by State Sen. William S. Hufts of Long Island, chairman of the so-called Little Hoover Commission, has been a closely-guarded secret since last Nov. 8.

The GOP-dominated commission was very reluctant to reveal the finagling by the Saratoga Springs Authority but when the secret leaked last week, it was forced to spring the report and its sharp criticisms.

Highlights of the report disclosed:

• That only .0006 percent of the people in New York State used the Spa facilities at Saratoga even though taxpayers have subsidized its operations with \$4,700,000 since 1935.

• That money allocated for purchase of laboratory equipment to treat sanitarium patients at Saratoga has been virtually wasted. The equipment was to be used in a sanitarium that was never built and now lays around unused.

• That funds for charity patients at the Spa are being utilized in an "unsatisfactory" manner and that the present lease at the swank Gideon Putnam Hotel provides "no incentive for greater managerial efficiency."

John T. Satriale, Bronx Assemblyman and Democratic ranking member of the powerful Rules

Committee, blasted the GOP-controlled Authority as a "billion-dollar paradise for millionaires." He charged that "within recent weeks the Authority has spent \$3,800 just for wall paper in a cocktail lounge" and contrasted that to Republican refusal to allocate funds for teaching Puerto Rican school children to speak English.

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Ben Davis an Indomitable Fighter of Jimcrow

LAST WEEK the Government relaxed, at least partially, its grip upon five members of the National Committee of the Communist Party by releasing them from prison under severely restrictive conditions. But one of the National Committee members who were not released was Ben Davis, indomitable Negro fighter against jimcrow. He is being held for two additional months in the Pittsburgh jail, on the pretense of "contempt of court."



Of all the outrageous methods now being used to imprison Communists and other left-wingers, one of the most disgusting is this charge of "contempt of court." When such fighters are on the witness stand, defending themselves and each other, the prosecutors, who are always sustained by the judges, ask them stoopid questions, designed to implicate others, and when the witnesses refuse to do this dirty work, they are jailed for contempt.

This practice is illegal and a denial of justice, as the courts and prosecutors understand

quite well. It is just another arbitrary method of railroad working class fighters into jail. Ben Davis is a victim of this shameless malpractice.

BEN DAVIS is one of the most outstanding fighters in this country against jimcrowism. This he has demonstrated throughout his life-long fight against the white chauvinists of every shade and description. Even while in Federal Prison, doing a five-year sentence for no crime whatever, except to insist upon his right to speak out as an American citizen, Davis has found the means to deliver a solid blow against the jimcrow system.

This is his suit in the United State District Court for the District of Columbia, demanding that an end be put to the jimcrow system of segregating Negro prisoners in the Federal Penitentiaries. This move has definitely put the Eisenhower jimcrow Administration on the hook and it is now squirming about trying to wiggle out of its predicament.

Davis' fight on this issue, carried on under grave difficulties, is of major importance and should be given the active support of every believer in civil rights.

Alert to battle jimcrow at its

every weak spot, Ben Davis has long been especially keen to attack it on the international scene. As Davis has repeatedly stated, the American Negro's persecution has now become a question of world concern. Recent events have fully sustained Davis' opinions in this general respect.

Principally as a result of exposure by Communists and progressives, the world's democratic and national liberation forces have become widely aroused over the rank discrimination practiced



BEN DAVIS

against the Negro people in the United States. One of the best examples was the famous book, We Charge Genocide, circulated all over the world.

American imperialism is therefore finding the jimcrow system to be an Achilles heel in its attempt to subjugate other peoples, especially non-white peoples. Consequently the U.S. Government has been compelled to make a gesture or two in this situation by apparently taking the "rough edges" off the jimcrow system in a few respects, but without abolishing the infamous thing itself, and without even halting the Dixiecrat drive against the rights of the Negro people.

Considerations of foreign policy, of breaking down anti-jimcrow opposition among the masses abroad, were of major importance in such recent moves as the desegregation of the armed forces and the U.S. Supreme Court order for desegregation of the public school system. Along with Paul Robeson, William L. Patterson and others, Ben Davis has been particularly keen in making full use of such opportunities, on a world scale, for the Negro people to press their case more effectively for full economic, political, and social rights.

The answer of American re-

By William Z. Foster

Letters Urged

The Civil Rights Congress emphasized again yesterday that Ben Davis is permitted to receive letters to him at Allegheny County jail, Ross Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Protests against Davis' 60-day jimcrow contempt sentence are also urged to be sent U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Washington, D.C.

action to the progressive forces is to break them up and to arrest their leaders. But such pro-fascist treatment cannot defeat such indomitable fighters as Ben Davis. He is one of the greatest of today's leaders of the Negro people.

His imprisonment, far from weakening his mass influence, will broaden and strengthen it. Vast numbers of Negro and white workers and other fighters for freedom will impatiently await the release of their friend and co-fighter, Ben Davis. And in doing this, they should, in the spirit of this indomitable fighter, demand the release of political prisoners and the abolition of all the reactionary laws and governmental practices that have brought down upon Ben Davis and many other fighters such harsh imprisonment and general persecution.

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FACING FACTS ON FORMOSA

WE THINK there is something new under the sun when that powerful spokesman for finance capital, the New York Times, says it is fearful of "the explosion of the earth's civilization in a final catastrophic war."

Equally significant, the leading editorial in yesterday's Times also sees the dangers in trying to fight for the Chinese offshore islands.

"But we do not believe," says the Times, "there is anything about Quemoy or Matsu that is fundamentally different from the Tachens, already abandoned."

Regardless of any other reasons for such a switch by the Times, there is a mounting pressure from two sides.

First, there is the clear indication that our country's allies have no intention of committing suicide with Chiang Kai-shek on two islands, one four miles and the other 10 miles from the Chinese mainland.

Second is the equally clear peace sentiment of the American people.

The "menace of peace" in the Far East is causing the Senator from Formosa, Knowland, and his Democratic counterpart, McClellan, to seek a new war incident through encouraging piracy on the high seas and seizing cargoes en-route to China.

The American people see far ahead of the "statesmen" and the screaming newspapers and the howling radio and TV commentators who try to whip up feeling for a fight in behalf of Chiang Kai-shek.

The American people are worried by the report that Dulles brought back last week. They are dissatisfied with Dulles's implied threat to use atomic weapons in behalf of Chiang on Matsu and Quemoy.

WE think the people can take heart from the signs that public opinion and popular pressure can save our country from the catastrophe of war.

A demand for the same peaceful evacuation of Quemoy and Matsu as took place from the Tachens will be a tremendous step to peace in the Formosa Straits. That peace will be guaranteed when Formosa itself is returned to China as we promised at Cairo in 1943.

SURVIVAL

CIVIL DEFENSE Administrator Val Peterson has placed his hopes, for our individual survival in an H-bomb war, in our ability to "dig and pray," and our possession of a five-day food supply. And three perfectly sober governors, Averell Harriman, of New York, Robert Meyner, of New Jersey, and Abraham Ribicoff, of Connecticut, have added a nightmarish touch to the Peterson fantasy by planning to evacuate every man, woman and child from Greater New York in less than six hours.

The people have shown much more sanity in selecting their means of survival in the atomic age. Both at home and abroad they have rejected the formula of "limited" atomic war to safeguard the pirate Chiang Kai-shek on Formosa, the Pescadores, Quemoy and Matsu. And it is certain that a sane electorate will reject the fantasies of Peterson and the three governors which, after all, are merely gimmicks for giving domestic substance to Dulles' global adventures.

It is more true today, with H-bombs, than it was with A-bombs yesterday—and the people know it: there is no defense against atomic and nuclear warfare but peace. Our survival depends upon abandoning the Dulles line and outlawing nuclear weapons.

THE JENCKS CASE

THE MOTION FOR a new trial for Clinton Jencks, union organizer convicted on "perjury" over a Taft-Hartley affidavit, should have been an open and shut case. The crucial testimony against Jencks was that of Harvey Matusow, and the U.S. attorney in the case so stated in a letter now part of the public record. Matusow says that this testimony which convicted Jencks was a lie. It is as simple as that.

But Judge R. E. Thomason, who presided over the original frameup, rules not only against a new trial but also holds Matusow himself on contempt, threatening him with prison unless he "purges himself"—meaning unless he recants his confession and becomes a liar all over again.

In addition, the Judge orders Nathan Witt, Jencks attorney, to discuss his own political affiliations, if any. When Witt properly invokes the Fifth Amendment, the judge bars him from the court, in violation of the Constitution which the judge once swore to uphold, presumably without crossed fingers.

Thus do the frameup forces seek to stop the tide now beginning to run against them and against their odious informer system in particular. All the more reason therefore to insist, as the New York Post suggested the other day, that some Congressional committee probe the entire informer system, and the role of government attorneys.

WITH General Motors and Ford due to sit down with the United Automobile Workers, CIO, in the key negotiations affecting their workers and the 1955 wage round as a whole, the fireworks are beginning. It seems the Eisenhower administration is losing no time getting into the fray—on the side of the corporations, of course.

For months leading up to the negotiations in auto, the air was filled with a "confidence" that something would break. Walter Reuther talked a language that lent ground for speculation that "he's got something" or that he has a "foothold" on the guaranteed annual wage.

The employers and their organizations like the NAM were following a strategy of not taking the issue head-on from the start, but building up their ammunition for the final weeks of negotiations. Meanwhile, reports were allowed to float around through various columnists (like Drew Pearson) that Ford is ready to make a deal on GAW.

IN RECENT WEEKS the atmosphere changed markedly. The propaganda stops have been pulled out and the drive to demolish GAW is in full swing. Of necessity, the GAW issue merges with the automation issue. One of the major arguments of the union is that the automation drive has cut into jobs and into employment security, hence the need for some sort of guaranteed employment or, in lieu of that, guaranteed wages.

The major claim of the employer-line propagandists is that automation makes for more, not fewer, jobs. Hence more, not less job security. Therefore no ground for the GAW demand. Much publicity was given to a recent speech of Benjamin Fairless, president of the U. S. Steel Corporation, in which he claimed automation makes more jobs. He didn't explain why the steel industry has had heavy unemployment through all last year.



TODAY ABROAD

by Joseph Clark

Is There a 'New Line' In the Soviet Union?

IS THERE A "NEW LINE" in the Soviet Union that means more heavy industry and less consumer goods? If the dope stories in the big business press are to be believed there is.

But what if you rely not on "dope" stories but on facts? Like the Moscow Radio report last week that sales of meat and cheese to the public this year will be double those of 1950. The same broadcast said some 200 new food stores had already opened this year.

The big business newspapers here like to refer to Soviet Communist Party secretary Khrushchev as the proponent of steel instead of consumer goods. That would explain why these same newspapers did not report the following section of a recent report by Khrushchev on agriculture:

"Compared with 1940, the sale of meat to the population in 1954 increased 2.8 times, butter 2.6 times, eggs 1.4 times and woolen fabrics nearly three times."

THAT WAS THE SAME speech in which Khrushchev urged Soviet farmers to study American techniques of corn and hog raising. The Des Moines Register picked that up and invited Soviet farmers to come and visit Iowa. The Register frankly did not expect the Russians to accept the invitation. But they have since learned that the iron curtain is located 4,000 miles WEST of Moscow.

The Soviets are not at all bashful about having their people see things here as well as in-

viting Americans to come and see things over there. Among the things the Russians want foreigners to see in the Soviet Union is how that formerly primitive country, whose people lived on black bread and wore bast sandals, became a modern country whose populace eats white bread as well as black, and meat as well as cabbage, and wears leather shoes instead of the former "lapti."

Nor are all American experts so foolish as to believe that all agricultural progress begins in Iowa and ends at the Soviet border. The head of Iowa State College Extension Service, C. R. Elder was interviewed recently about the proposed visit of Soviet farmers. Mr. Elder was proud to note Iowa's achievements in corn, but he was well enough informed to say that "Russia has done wonderful things with wheat."

Khrushchev has pointed out that wheat production in the Soviet Union is not only greater on a gross basis than in the U.S. but also per capita.

IS 1955 under Bulganin's Premiership going to stress heavy industry at the expense of consumer goods?

An article in the Soviet press by M. Maximov entitled "Not a 'New Policy' but the General Line" answered that question.

"All we need to do," Maximov wrote, "is to take a look at last year's national - economic plan and budget, and compare pre-war and postwar plans and budgets of the Soviet state, and we will immediately find the

tion of manufacturing products has increased tremendously since the war ended—almost 50 percent since 1946, the first post-war year—the number of workers employed in manufacturing is today hardly above the 1946 period as figures of Bureau of Labor Statistics show.

The Federal Reserve Board's index of ALL industrial production, including construction, mining and manufacturing, shows that while the index went up to more than twice the pre-war crisis year of 1940, the number of workers in manufacturing as a whole rose by only about 50 percent.

Now comes Secretary of Commerce Weeks and joins the anti-GAW campaign on behalf of the government with the charge that "some scaremongers" were trying to "frighten automobile workers with the bogey of automation."

Reuther protested to the president against this open intervention of the government in support of the employers. Weeks' speech is an indication the "Cadillac Cabinet" will play its part in the 1955 wage round.

The tremendous stockpiling of automobiles, with last week for the first time in history a 200,000-unit output, is obviously preparation for a strike. All developments should warn us to prepare for what may well be one of the stormiest labor struggles in years.

same invariable policy of a relatively greater expansion of production of the means of production compared with the output of articles of consumption."

THE POINT THIS article makes is that increased consumer goods can be guaranteed only if heavy industry supplies agriculture with adequate machinery to turn out the consumer goods people need. Maximov notes further:

"This yielded a 14 - fold increase in the output of consumer goods, compared with Tsarist Russia, by large scale industry alone."

In his recent articles based on his visit to the Soviet Union William Randolph Hearst remarks about the large number of TV aerials he saw on the roof tops. He makes it appear that those were put up only in the year or so when, Malenkov was premier.

Well, when I came to the Soviet Union in 1950, three years before Malenkov became premier, I noted the advances planned and some achieved in production of TV sets. By 1951 and 1952 I reported on the increase of these sets. I spoke of forests of TV aerials over certain housing projects. This was when Stalin was premier.

But whether Stalin, Malenkov or Bulganin is premier the principle the USSR followed was outlined by Lenin who wrote: "In order to expand production . . . it is necessary first to produce means of production, and this consequently requires an expansion of the section of social production which produces means of production."



World of Labor

by George Morris

Lines Sharpening As UAW Negotiations Open

and still continues at a curtailed rate of employment and work now although actual output of steel is at an all-time high.

Reports by General Motors and Ford made public recently were an implied answer to the UAW's GAW demand. They too claimed increase in employment along with automation.

They did not explain, however, that this employment increase, and far greater increase in output, was achieved at the expense of the independents being wiped out in the field, and even at the expense of the third of the "Big Three"—Chrysler.

Moreover, while GM and Ford show a larger number of workers on their payroll, the number of weeks work per year these workers get is steadily diminishing. Currently the industry is producing the great bulk of its annual output in the six months after the models get into production.

LAST WEEK the anti-GAW propagandists stepped up the viciousness of their line. Frank Rising, general manager of the Automotive Parts Manufacturing Association, called the GAW demand a "revolutionary threat." Rising, like many other opponents of GAW, is making much of GM's figures showing a much higher employment by this monopoly that has already hogged 52 percent of the auto field, than in pre-war days.

The fact is that while produc-

Australian CP Leader Shatters 'Moscow Gold' Frameup Attempt

SIDNEY, Australia.—An attempt to frame L. L. Sharkey, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Australia, by reviving the hoard "Moscow gold" lie, has failed miserably in Australia. The frameup was organized by the pro-American, warmonger-

ing Menzies Government through the traitor Petrov, a former minor official of the Soviet Embassy in Australia. Petrov was in the hands of the Menzies Government secret police for three months fabricating statement after statement, until he "suddenly" remembered a story about the Australian Communist Party leader, Mr. Sharkey, getting \$25,000 from the Soviet Union.

It is claimed that Petrov and his renegade wife, Evdokia, first "thought" of the story on June 10, 1954. This was already three months after betraying their country for a 5,000 pound bribe from the Menzies Government.

The secret police have admitted that they helped the two Petrovs to fix the date of the mythical "Moscow gold" transaction.

Sharkey's movements were checked by the secret police and supplied to the Petrovs. In this way Petrov was able to select a date for his story when Sharkey was known to have been in Sydney.

But then a colossal blunder was revealed.

Sharkey was able to testify beyond all doubt that on Oct. 16, 1953, he was at a Central Committee meeting of the Communist Party.

The secret police and the advocate for the Menzies Government, Mr. Windeyer, rushed to their files to check on Sharkey's statement.

Then came the ironical situation of the secret police having to admit from their own records that Sharkey was telling the truth.

The secret police had actually been watching the building where the Central Committee was meeting, with Sharkey in attendance. In concocting the story, this had been overlooked.

Making the most of his appearance in the witness stand, Sharkey turned the frameup attempt back on his attackers by using the opportunity to answer a number of long-standing smears against the Communist Party.

On the slander alleging that Communist parties in other countries are financed by the Soviet Union, Sharkey said that this latest version was a fabrication invented by Petrov. It was a slander that was repeated against all Communist Parties over the years, he pointed out.

On the Menzies-Petrov smear that the Communist Party was in some way connected with espionage, Sharkey said that as a matter of principle Communist Parties had nothing to do with the espionage organization of any country.

On the Communist attitude to patriotism, Sharkey told the three judges presiding over the Petrov Commission that Communists were not cosmopolitans, persons who have no country, but were persons who loved their country and its people and would defend its independence to the very last.

Asked about the Communist

Party's attitude to the Soviet Union, Sharkey pointed out that the Soviet Union was the first country in the world that had carried out the objective of the Labor Movement, that is, socialization of the means of production. The Communist Party firmly supported the Soviet Union and its policy of peace, and completely rejected the lie that the Soviet Union would ever be a party to an aggressive action, he stated.

As counsel for Sharkey, E. F. Hill, a barrister and Secretary of the Victorian State Committee of the C.P.A., exploded the Petrov's lies and frameup attempt in a two-day address.

Although unable to answer Hill, the Petrov judges, who have become notorious throughout the nation for their political bias, refused to reject the Petrov story in its entirety.

Outside the Court, a great mass campaign is now being organized to put the truth before the Australian people.

Albany Teachers Seek Elective School Board

ALBANY, March 13.—The newly-organized Teachers Union here is pressing for passage of a state legislative measure which would make the local Board of Education elective instead of appointive.

The measure, approved by the Assembly Rules Committee, would enlarge the present three-man Board, with all additional members to be elected. It is up for discussion in the local Parent-Teachers Association, and in several civic and religious groups.

The Teachers Union, an AFL affiliate, was organized a few months ago at a mass meeting which drew more than 1,000 teachers. The meeting was organized on the issue of wages.

There are no labor or Negro members on the present appointive three-man educational board.

Brazil Unions Fight for Right To Elect Officers

RIO de JANEIRO, March 13.—Continued attacks on union rights have taken place in Brazil since the beginning of this year. For example, the Minister of Labor cancelled several elections in the unions of the Rio de Janeiro tramway workers and the Sao Paulo textile workers. He also refused to recognize the new leadership of the Rio de Janeiro bank employees, which was elected by an overwhelming majority.

A broad, united movement developed immediately among bank employees against government interference in their union affairs. Meetings were organized and demonstrations were held outside the Ministry of Labor. Hundreds of signatures were collected to protest messages to the government.

Pressure from the united bank employees, with the active solidarity of the workers of the entire country, compelled the Ministry to make a first concession. At the end of January the elected leadership, weakened, it is true, by the exclusion of eight of its members through governmental "veto," took over the running of the union.

Colombia's Dictator Bars End of 'Siege'

BOGOTA, Colombia — President Lt. General Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, has announced that while he was in power there would be no lifting of the "state of siege" in Colombia and that no general elections would be held during his term of office, which, according to the Constituent National Assembly, expires in 1958.

The democratic forces in Colombia had been petitioning for a lifting of the "state of siege," which went into effect as far back as November 1949.

The conservative press joined the liberal press in protesting the President's declaration.

These protests in turn caused the Colombian Minister to make the following statement. "Those people are wasting their time who think that the President will fall in the trap of lifting the 'state of siege' before the country has reunited all conditions for the preservation of peace and before the fraternal coexistence of all Colombians is an authentic and fecund reality."

The Government has become increasingly oppressive, and there is a resurgence of the kind of violence and terror that marked the dictatorship of Laureno Gomez before June 1953.

Police patrols are inspecting houses and detaining citizens whom they accuse of possessing underground propaganda. In recent months hundreds of political arrests have been made mainly of peasants.

The Colombia government realizing that it has lost all popular support, has inspired the organization of a so-called "Movement for National Action," a prelude to the formation of a new party.

This movement proposes to weld the forces of the traditional parties with those of the Right socialist group so as to form a new party upholding the Government.

The general tendencies of the movement are Peronist. The press, representing all parties, has expressed hostility to the new movement.

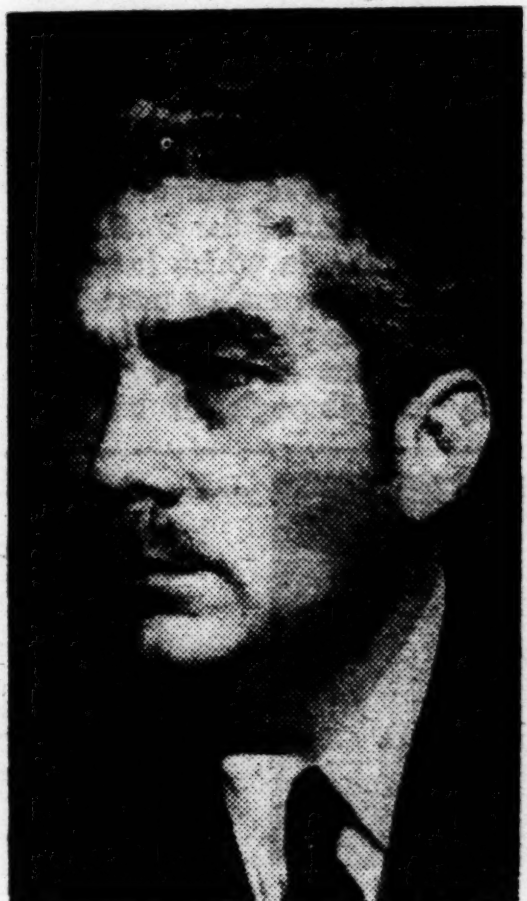
Cuba Canal Plan Halted by Protest

MEXICO CITY.—Juan Marinello, Cuban intellectual and Communist leader, writes about the projected Cuban canal in "El Popular" of Mexico and points out that were this project to be carried out, it would not only be disastrous for Cuba but would affect the future of all Latin American countries.

Last August, the Batista government issued a decree ordering the construction of a "Canal Via Cuba" 80 kilometers in length and 40 meters wide, crossing the Island from north to south. The decree was printed in the official gazette but escaped public notice until a few months ago. Then such a furor of protest and indignation swept the Island that nothing more is being said officially about the plan.

Marinello points out that the decree makes reference to the fact that Cuba was not in a position economically to build this canal itself, but would hand over its construction and exploitation to a company which would receive a 99-year concession.

This company, he states, would naturally be a U. S. one, since the



JUAN MARINELLO

object of the canal, it was officially stated by the Batista Government, was, in addition to creating "prosperity" for Cubans, to contribute notably to "continental defense and the security of the hemisphere."

The canal zone would be entirely free of Cuban law, and would be administered by a Port Authority maintaining its own police force—in other words, a complete state within a state.

"Such a state of affairs" says Marinello, "is unthinkable to the Cuban people, and for a despotic government to carry out such a plan it would first be necessary to wipe out the gains made by the Cuban proletariat and every vestige of the democratic rights of the Cuban people."

Some Cubans fear that this is exactly what Batista aims to do and they warn that while the canal project is now being held in abeyance, due to the breath of the protest movement, it may at any time be revived.

Pontecorvo Cites Soviet Effort to Ban A-Bomb

The noted atomic scientist Bruno Pontecorvo held a press conference in Moscow, March 4. The first part of the text of what he actually said in reply to questions, as released by Tass News Agency, was printed in Friday's Daily Worker.

Following is the concluding portion of the text:

The correspondent of the London Daily Worker, R. Parker, asked:

Does the Professor hold that the work he does now is directed for the benefit of man to a greater extent than the work he did in London? The Professor has many friends in Britain. Would he like, in light of the latest decisions of the British Government on the production of the hydrogen bomb and in light of the work conducted in the Soviet Union for the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, send a message to his British friends?

ANSWER: In the Soviet Union paramount importance is attached to the peaceful use of atomic energy which can in no way be said of the attitude to this problem in capitalist countries. My appeal to scientists, particularly to physicists, was, of course, also addressed to British physicists.

I entertain feelings of friendship and great respect for many British physicists, particularly for Prof. Cockroft, director of the

laboratory where I worked. I must say, as I have already pointed out in my statement, that many of these scientists, very capable physicists, upright men, have been completely blinded by the yellow press. Only this can explain their views about the Soviet Union. In my statement, I cited a relevant example.

QUESTION by K. Brodney (United Press correspondent). In the statement published in the press, the Professor calls on all physicists to protest against the military use of atomic energy and points out that in the USSR the main attention is devoted to the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. Does the Soviet Union also work on the military use of atomic energy?

ANSWER: You forget that the Soviet Government is constantly waging an unflagging campaign for the prohibition of atomic weapons, which cannot be said of other governments.

The same correspondent asked: What you have just said is known from the press. What I am interested in is whether work on the military use of atomic energy is carried on in the Soviet Union. Mr. Molotov said that it is carried on.

ANSWER: Personally I know nothing about the military use of atomic energy in the USSR. What you are interested in you can read in V. M. Molotov's speech.

The correspondent of the French

newspaper L'Humanite, P. Courtade, asked: What can the scientists of the world do concretely in response to your appeal?

ANSWER: I think that the activities of the great scientist Frederic Joliot Curie, president of the World Peace Council, offer an example of how the scientists of the world can respond to this appeal. Have you found any difference in the methods and orientation of atomic scientists in the USSR and Britain? asked the correspondent of France Presse, A. Chire.

ANSWER: I think that Soviet physics, holds first place in the world.

K. BRODNEY asked: In case of an emergency or danger threatening the Soviet Union, would you, Professor, accept an offer to work not only on peaceful but also on other uses of atomic energy if you were invited to work not only in the sphere of the peaceful use of atomic energy?

ANSWER: I am a Soviet citizen and together with all Soviet men and women, I am ready to serve the people with all my energy and resources. But I should like to remind the gentleman that the whole Soviet people today stands for peace and prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons.

V. MAYEVSKY, Pravda correspondent: In connection with your statement, Professor, which was published the other day, there have been allegations in the West-

ern press and radio that you did not voluntarily make the statement. I should like to hear your opinion on this point.

ANSWER: Such statements are simply absurd. But this is not the first time that the foreign press has made such statements.

In conclusion, Prof. Bruno Pontecorvo expressed the hope that those who participated in the press conference would give it objective coverage in the press.

(All questions have been translated from the Russian).

Classified Ads

FOR SALE
STROLLER—Aluminum—Adjusts to 3 positions. Folds compactly. Removable and washable padded seat. Value \$19.95. Spec. \$13.50. Standard Brand Dist., 143 4th Ave. (13 & 14 Sts.) GR 3-7819. 1 hour free parking or 2 tokens.
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USED furniture, pianos, bicycles. Low prices. Call Ed Wendell, JE 6-8000.
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SPIKE'S moving and pickup service, city, country. Short notice, plan ahead. UN 4-7707.

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FRANK GIARAMITA
13 E. 7th St. near 3rd Ave. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Cost of a Daily Worker subscription, now at the special campaign rate of \$8, will go up to the regular \$12 rate on April 1.

A combination Worker-Daily Worker sub, now selling at \$10.50, will resume at the regular price of \$13 on that date.

Those who want to renew their subs at the special rate so before April 1.

If your sub does not expire until sometime later, it will automatically be renewed from the date of expiration.

Thus, all subscribers can take advantage of the special rate, regardless of when their sub expires.

'Life and Writings of Frederick Douglass'**He Was Advisor to 7 Presidents
And Spokesman for Negro Freedom**

THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Vol. IV. RECONSTRUCTION AND AFTER. Edited by Philip Foner. International Publishers, New York. 575 pp.

By ABNER BERRY

The final volume of the life and works of Frederick Douglass completes the years of scholarly efforts of Dr. Philip S. Foner, in seeking to restore to the stream of American history the great Negro statesman's unique contribution. For it is impossible to understand the U. S., as it lived through the heyday of slavery and the frantic efforts of the "peculiar institution" to expand and survive without a knowledge of Douglass.

The preceding three volumes have brought Douglass to the end of the Civil War; we move with him through the trying days of Presidential and Congressional Reconstruction, the fight for the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution and his quieter twilight years, ending with his sudden death on the evening of Feb. 20, 1895.

No Negro, since Douglass has had his singular influence on our national government, nor has any other enjoyed the same almost united support of the Negro people.

Slavery was gone in 1865, but the "Black Codes" of the restored slaveholders ruled in the former slave states, and Douglass, while rejoicing with other Abolitionists at the accomplishments of the Anti-Slavery Societies, fought against his former colleagues who opposed maintaining Abolitionist groups as weapons to continue the fight for the rights of the Freedmen. As he wrote on July 30, 1865, to Lydia M. Child:

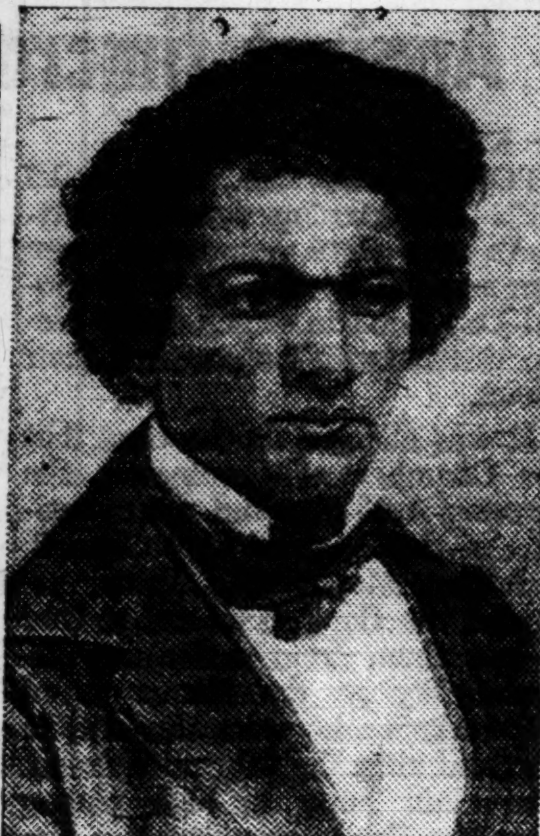
"I am just now deeply engaged in the advocacy of suffrage for the whole colored people of the South. I see little advantage in emancipation without this. Unfriendly legislation by a state may undo all the friendly legislation by the Federal government."

In this contention, as Dr. Foner points out, Douglass agreed with the opinions of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels who, as Communists, were close students of the American Civil War. And Douglass devoted his energies as a speaker, political strategist and trenchant essayist to achieving securing full "liberty to the freedmen and a republican form of government to the States lately in rebellion."

He enlisted his Abolitionist friends in the struggle; he argued with President Johnson for the enfranchisement of the Negroes; he appealed to the conscience of the nation from the rostrum. He saw the fight for full rights of the Negro people as "a part of our thirty years' effort to place the country in harmony with the age, and to make her what she ought to be — a leader and not a mere follower, in the pathway of civilization."

In the midst of the Radical Republican struggle against President Johnson's pro-planter Reconstruction policies, Douglass refused Johnson's offer to appoint him head of the Freedmen's Bureau, the most powerful post in government to be dangled before a Negro. And he was embarrassed when Theodore Tilton, a white editor, and friend of Douglass wrote: "The greatest black man in the nation did not become a tool of the meanest white." Douglass thought Tilton has been too fulsome in his praise.

Douglass always identified himself with the woman's suffrage movement and fought to keep the woman's movement allied with the Negro freedom of the movement. He disagreed with the suffrage



FREDERICK DOUGLASS

leaders, however, when they adopted an indifferent attitude to Negro suffrage if it was not tied to Woman's suffrage. The Negro's right to vote, he held, was half the victory of both. Douglass understood the labor question in general and the issue of Negro exclusion from skilled crafts. He condemned a society "in which a large majority of its members . . . would, if any accidental circumstances deprived them for a month of the opportunity of earning regular wages, be dependent upon private or public charity for daily bread." And this was written in October, 1871, 60 years before there arose a mass demand for social insurance. He was even more insistent upon trade unions admitting Negro workers after his son, Lewis, a Civil War veteran, could not get work in union printing shops.

Civil rights legislation was an issue in Douglass' day no less than today, and Douglass' speeches and essays reveal his ability to separate constitutional declarations from their enforcement. He fought demands which would be considered radical today. Under the slogan "free soil, free men!" Douglass advocated federal control of congressional elections to guarantee the Negroes' right to vote. He demanded that surplus land be placed on the market for Negroes with the government lending money for purchases.

The refusal of the labor movement to interest itself in the Negroes' fight for full freedom at the time, led Douglass to view the Republican Party as the unique American institution in favor of full Negro citizenship.

And even when the Republicans, under President U. S. Grant, gave evidence of reneging on its promises, Douglass accepted at times the humiliation of segregation in silence, rejecting the protests of the Radical Republicans, like Charles Sumner, rather than risk splitting the Republican ranks.

This, however, was not a consistent position, for he disagreed bitterly with the Republicans on Hawaii, castigating the U. S.-sponsored "revolution" against Queen Liliuokalani which led to the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands.

He would praise President Grover Cleveland for many things he had done, he wrote, but added: "I am a Republican, but I am not a Republican right or wrong." He proved he was not a "Republican right or wrong" before this while serving as Minister to Haiti, where he refused to become a part of a plot by the government and the William Clyde steamship company to get possession of Mole St. Nicholas and other concession from the small Negro republic. He resigned his post.

Negroes were glad to have Douglass back in the U. S.; he was their tongue with which they addressed their complaints and aspirations to the nation. He was not only an orator, he was a friend of

men high in government. Salmon P. Chase, when he was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court introduced Douglass at a mass meeting. Presidents Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur and Cleveland sought his advice. He was a power in the Republican Party. But he was first of all the skilled and eloquent leader and spokesman for the Negro freedom movement during the period of revolutionary change and the struggle to consolidate it.

His life is so close to the present that his works impinge upon it. The civil rights statutes he fought to put on the statute books are still being fought for. The counter-revolution he sought to keep out of power is in power, and inequality of the states is more evident now than then in the absence of Negro representatives in Congress from the South and the presence of reactionary racists whose present power can be measured in the defeats which Douglass suffered.

An invaluable lesson in American history is contained in one speech of Douglass in the volume under review—his oration in memory of Abraham Lincoln, delivered April 14, 1876, in Washington, D. C. His evaluation of the "Great Emancipation" is one of those masterpieces of the English language in which Lincoln is placed in proper perspective as a great man who did great things, even though Lincoln's principle objective was not the freedom of the slaves.

In the political atmosphere currently surrounding Washington, a reading of this fourth volume of Douglass' works makes one wish that there were a Douglass today to rain down his "sheets of fire" on the new restrictions on liberty which have been added to those he fought so militantly. And one inevitably must ask after reading each of these rich slices of a great American's life: "Why has this valuable bit of authentic Americana couched in such skilled and moving language, been overlooked until now by our custodians of culture? It is more than significant that, this reviewer believes, that almost simultaneously with the publication of the last Douglass volume, Alexander Trachtenberg, head of International Publishers, who issued it, went to prison after being convicted in a Smith Act thought-control trial.

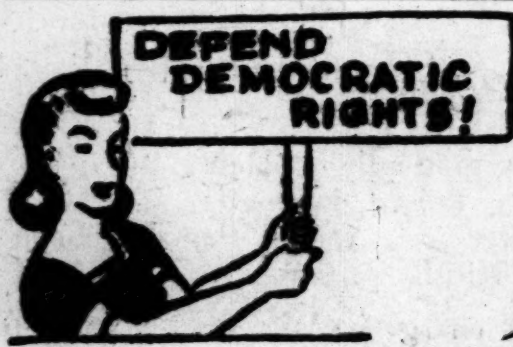
And it is worth noting that Rep. Howard Smith, the Virginia Democrat, who would oppose even today the demands of Douglass, was the framer of the law which jailed the publisher. For Smith and his colleagues who believe with him could not agree with Douglass' slogan, attached to the masthead of one of his newspapers:

"Free men, free soil, free speech, a free press, everywhere in the land. The ballot for all, education for all, fair wages for all."

**Cuban Communists
Mark 30th Year**

HAVANA.—The Popular Socialist Party (Communist) has launched a "celebration period" which will come to a climax Aug. 25, the date of the 30th anniversary of its founding. This period is being devoted to two principle lines of activity: recruiting and elevation of the ideological level.

All members are required to assign some time daily to the study of the character of the Party, its program and its organizational principles.

**100th Anniversary****Walt Whitman's 'Song
For Occupations'**

A song for occupations!

In the labor of engines and trades and the labor of fields I find the developments,

And find the eternal meanings.

Workmen and Workwomen!

Were all educations practical and ornamental well display'd out of me, what would it amount to?

Were I as the head teacher, charitable proprietor, wise statesman, what would it amount to?

Were I to you as the boss employing and paying you, would that satisfy you?

The learn'd, virtuous, benevolent, and the usual terms,

A man like me and never the usual terms.

Neither a servant nor a master I,

I take no sooner a large price than a small price, I will have my own whoever enjoys me,

I will be even with you and you shall be even with me. . . .

House-building, measuring, sawing the boards,

Blacksmithing, glass-blowing, nail-making, coopering, tin-roofing, shingle-dressing,

Ship-joining, dock-building, fish-curing, flagging of sidewalks by flaggers,

The pumps, the pile-driver, the great derrick, the coal-kiln and brick-kiln,

Coal-mines and all that is down there, the lamps in the darkness, echoes, songs, what meditations, what vast native thoughts looking through smutch'd faces,

Iron-works, forge-fires in the mountains or by river-banks, men around feeling the melt with huge crowbars, lumps of ore, the due combining of ore, limestone, coal,

The blast-furnace and the puddling-furnace, the loup-lump at the bottom of the melt at last, the rolling-mill, the stumpy bars of pig-iron, the strong clean-shaped T-rail for railroads,

Oil-works, silk-works, white-lead-works, the sugar-house, steam-saws, the great mills and factories,

Stone-cutting, shapely trimmings for facades or window or door-lintels, the mallet, the tooth-chisel, the jib to protect the thumb,

The calking-iron, the kettle of boiling vault-cement, and the fire under the kettle,

The cotton-bale, the stevedore's hook, the saw and buck of the sawyer, the mould of the moulder, the working-knife of the butcher, the ice-saw, and all the work with ice,

The work and tools of the rigger, grappler, sail-maker, block-maker, Goods of gutta-percha, papier-mache, colors, brushes, brush-making, glazier's implements,

The awl and knee-strap, the pint measure and quart measure, the counter and stool, the writing-pen of quill or metal, the making of all sorts of edged tools,

The brewery, brewing, the malt, the vats, every thing that is done by brewers, wine-makers, vinegar-makers,

Leather-dressing, coach-making, boiler-making, rope-twisting, distilling, sign-painting, lime-burning, cotton-picking, electroplating, electrotyping, stereotyping,

Stave-machines, planing-machines, reaping-machines, ploughing-machines, thrashing-machines, steam wagons,

The cart of the carman, the omnibus, the ponderous dray. . . .

The hourly routine of your own or any man's life, the shop, yard, store, or factory,

These shows all near you by day and night—workman! whoever you are, your daily life!

In that and them the heft of the heaviest—in that and them far more than you estimated, (and far less also.)

In them realities for you and me, in them poems for you and me, In them, not yourself—you and your soul enclose all things, regardless of estimation,

In them the development good—in them all themes, hints, possibilities.

—WALT WHITMAN.

**Today's Best
Bets on TV,
Movies, Drama****TV**

News, sports (2) 6 p.m.
Triumph of Sherlock Holmes (1935) (2) 6:15
John Daly—news (7) 7:15
Douglas Edwards—news (2) 7:30
Burns-Allen (2) 8
Sid Caesar Show (4) 8
I Love Lucy (2) 9
Medic (4) 9
Play: A Stone For His Son (4) 9:30. Race Prejudice Theme
College Basketball: National Invitation Tourn. (11) 9:30
Studio One—Conviction of Peter Shea (2) 10
Chronoscope, news (2) 11
Movie: Quicksand (2) 11:30.
Mickey Rooney

RADIO

News—WCBS, WOR, WRCA, 6 p.m.
John Vandercook, CIO news, WABC 7
The Choraliers, WCBS 7:30
Edward Murrow, WCBS 7:45
College Basketball: National Invitation Tourn. WMG M7:45
Douglas Edwards, news WCBS 8:25
Met. Opera Auditions WABC 9 Sun., March 12-13 8:30

MOVIES

Bad Day at Black Rock, Rivoli
Romeo and Juliet (Italian-British), Sutton.
Gate of Hell (Japanese), 50th St. Guild.
Aida (Italian), Little Carnegie.
Cinerama Holiday at Warner Theatre.
Camille (Greta Garbo revival), Translux Normandie.
Holiday for Henrietta (French) Fine Arts.
Five From Barska Street (Polish), Stanley.
Star Is Born, Art and Beekman Thru Tues.
Seven Brides for Seven Brothers, 68th St.
Last Holiday (British) 8th St. Thru Tues.
Wages of Fear (French) Paris

DRAMA

Comedy in Music—Victor Borge, Golden
Plain and Fancy Winter Garden.
Juno and Paycock, Greenwich Mews.
Chekhov's Three Sisters, 4th St. Theatre, 83 E. 4 (near 2nd Ave.)
Kismet, Ziegfeld
Bus Stop, Music Box Theatre
Ibsen's Master Builder, Phoenix.
Three One-acters including new play on Frederick Douglass. Topical Theatre, 77 5th Ave. Sat.-Sun., March 12-13 8:30

Rise in Juvenile Delinquency Alarming, Says Senate Report

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The number of children going through the nation's juvenile courts has doubled in the six years from 1948 to 1953, it was disclosed here. The number rose from 300,000 in 1948 to 435,000 in 1953, according to a report issued by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), and the unofficial figure for 1954 is over 500,000, the Daily Worker was informed. By 1960, the figure may swell to 785,000, the report said.

The number of children "getting into trouble with the police" is much vaster. The Senate subcommittee to investigate juvenile delinquency, which Kefauver heads, said in its report that one in three cases reported to the police reaches the courts.

At this rate the number of youngsters who "got in trouble with the police" in 1954 was over 1,500,000.

These figures are confirmed, in part, by the committee's finding that of the million men available for military service annually, 350,000 have been "in difficulty with the law."

PORNOGRAPHY

The subcommittee report disclosed that the huge pornographic industry aimed at children. Pornography is a 100 to 300 million dollar business, which flourishes chiefly because of a "loophole" in Federal law, the committee said. It urged immediate legislative action to prohibit the interstate transportation of obscene materials by any means.

The committee focused attention on four areas of activity: schools, housing, dependent children and mental health.

In the interim report the committee did not deal with the effect on the youth of either the McCarthy hysteria of warmongering. It dealt only in passing with the question of jobs for youth.

It demanded that a "vigorous program" of school construction be started "to reduce the acute shortage of classroom space and the too large size of classes."

It called for "an expanded program of public housing" because the need for housing is "obviously not being fully met by private builders." The committee noted that a "disproportionately large number of delinquents come from slum areas."

Dependent mothers should receive enough money "to buy necessities for herself and children, thereby enabling them to stay home and take care of the children," it was stated.

The report denounced the current practice of "putting a boy between four walls in an institution lacking adequate facilities and staff, keeping him there for a period of months," and hoping that "by some miracle, he will be rehabilitated."

It noted a "callous disregard for the welfare of runaway children" by some agencies, and a "recurring lack of cooperation" among agencies to help the runaways.

The subcommittee recommended that a program to help jobseeking juveniles should be planned by the Federal agencies concerned, especially for those who drop out of school and those seeking part-time work. It urged that President Eisenhower order such action.

FIRING OF 213 SETS OFF NEW PHILA. TRANSIT FIGHT

PHILADELPHIA.—The insistence by the management of the Philadelphia Transportation Co. on firing 213 maintenance employees on the ground that economics effected in its operation have made their jobs superfluous has encountered bitter opposition by the CIO Transport Workers Local 234, which threatens a system-wide tieup unless the company backs down.

In the negotiations in January which led to the signing of a new wage contract under which considerable gains were recorded by the union, there was an understanding that the union would not object to conversion of certain trolley lines to one-man operation provided displaced employees would be given as good-paying jobs elsewhere on the system. The Local insists, however, that it at no time agreed to layoffs of workers.

Opponents of the acceptance of the new contract—who ran up a surprising vote of 3,047 against to the 4,230 approving—had charged that the new agreement did not effectively block the company from wholesale dismissals. Officers of the Local denied this.

HOWEVER, it did not take the corporation long to show its teeth.

About a month after the contract was signed the ninth biennial convention of the TWU in New York City unanimously passed a resolution urging the local to plan a one-day protest strike "or longer, if necessary" and pledged the national union to give its utmost support. President Paul W. O'Rourke of Local 234 called the resolution a motion for total war on the company.

The readiness of the union for what O'Rourke termed "a knock-down, drag-out fight, including a full-scale strike," was evidenced in the support voted by 250 members of the Local's 300-member joint executive board Feb. 25. Should a conference with the company last Monday turn out unfavorably, it was announced the union would take the corporation to court, charging violation of the contract and "willful disregard of the community's welfare" in the discharge of the maintenance workers.

THE LOCAL HAS already asked Mayor Clark and the City Council's Committee on Transportation to investigate the PTC in all its aspects. The TWU convention had made the same request to the Pennsylvania Public Utilities Commission.

Lester Rodney is on a tour of the Mid-West. His sports column, "On the Scoreboard," will be resumed on his return.

The Struggle in Oregon Against Jimcrow Housing

By KATHLEEN CRONIN

PORTLAND, Ore., March 13 (FP).—The housing woes of Portland's non-white population were compounded by the 1948 Memorial Day flood in which 5,000 Negro residents of Vanport lost their homes.

It was charged at the time that the Chamber of Commerce, the Housing Authority and most members of the Portland City Council, including Mayor Earl Riley, regarded the flood as an act of God to get them from under any responsibility to the thousands of shipworkers who were stranded in Portland after the shipyards closed. The main hope in high places, after the flood, was that the Negroes would now "go back where they came from."

Many did. The Negro population of the Portland-Vancouver area fell from its war-time peak of 25,000 to 10,500 in a few grim months.

But almost 9,000 (there were only 1,800 Negroes in the area prior to 1942) stayed on. They may have remembered that in six of the states they came from, 44 Negroes had been murdered in a 20-month period—lynched by mobs, shot or beaten to death by policemen, or killed by white men because they had voted, asked for a glass of beer or refused to remove their hats.

Non-whites who had money saved or were employed when the dikes broke were unable to rent or buy shelter outside the "ghetto" an area encompassing two small precincts adjacent to Williams Ave. Non-whites without funds were herded by the Housing Authority into trailers which had been condemned by another government agency as unfit for human habitation, or they squeezed with the others into the attics, basements, woodsheds and garages of the ghetto.

At this point a dramatic struggle for living space began in Portland. It took the form of:

1. A fight to break down the barriers of jimcrow living in war

housing projects outside demolished Vanport.

2. A struggle to expand the ghetto.

3. A struggle to escape from the ghetto into integrated living. Segregation in public housing was on its way out by 1949. Public indignation after the flood broke the iron grip of the building and loan moguls on the housing authority. And when plans were pushed for a federal housing project on Swan Island at the instance of the CIO national convention, which was held in Portland in 1948, there was no room for segregation.

"DE-PROGRAMMING"

However, the spectre of "de-programming" soon took jimcrow's place in the older war housing, and the non-white tenant was only a jump ahead of the wrecking crews as the speculators turned Guild Lake into factory sites. In the Vancouver area, six years later, deprogramming is still a threat.

In the private housing field, landlords, real estate brokers and white householders fought to contain the greatly expanded Negro population within the proscribed area. Restaurants, theaters and taverns on the periphery of the ghetto broke out in a rash of "White Trade Only" signs.

Pressure for civil rights legislation grew, and a Fair Employment Practices law was enacted in 1949, a state civil rights law four years later. But the Great White Housing Wall remained unshaken.

Portlanders who had voted for "civil rights" in a citywide referendum refused to rent apartments to Negroes. The city's school system, rated among the most democratic in the nation, reflects the community's segregated living. The racial registration at one school is 99 percent Negro.

Jimcrow incidents have punctuated the scene. Crosses have been burned. A realtor who acted as agent in the sale of property by a white to a non-white lost his multiple listings. Hate petitions have been circulated. A white air-force lieutenant and his wife had to choose between their apartment and their Negro friends. Non-whites were turned away from home showings. And very few Negroes escaped from the ghetto.

(To Be Continued)

Does the Wolf Have to Be Wooed by Lamb?

By Labor Research Association
Eric Johnston, chairman of the U. S. International Development Advisory Board, told the recent Inter-American Investment Conference at New Orleans that American capital is "coquettish and has to be wooed" before it will ven-

ture into far-off places. (N. Y. Herald Tribune, March 1.)

This is indeed a picturesque, if inaccurate, description of United Fruit, American Smelting & Refining, Bethlehem Steel, Phelps Dodge and other not-so-timid exploiters of Latin American mines, mills and plantations.

It is more in keeping with the facts to say that the advances of U. S. capitalism in the last decade have been aggressive and almost irresistible.

The latest accounting showed that 1,370,000 U. S. troops were deployed all over the globe at

more than 950 foreign installations. (N. Y. Times, Feb. 16.) Camouflaged as outposts against "aggression," U. S. bases overseas are among the means by which our billion-dollar corporations extend their domination throughout the world.

"The portent of all this," says Dr. W. H. Peterson, associate professor of economics in the Graduate School of Business Administration of New York University, "is a policy of military intervention in proportions never before witnessed by the world. This bipartisan policy is our attempt to enforce a Pax Americana upon the world where a Pax Romana and a Pax Britannica failed." (Commercial and Financial Chronicle, Feb. 24.)

Each new military pact or alliance initiated by the United States is a wedge helping to open up fresh areas to U. S. business exploitation, usually at the expense of an older imperialist power.

The latest example is the Turkish-Iraqi pact, signed Feb. 24, adding "another segment to the 'northern tier' of defense arrangements that the U. S. has quietly promoted since the middle of 1953. . . . The next, Washington authorities expect, will be formed by Iran's adherence to the Turkish-Pakistani Treaty. The U. S. is thus gradually replacing Britain as the most influential Western power in a region that has been a British preserve since World War I." (New York Times, March 3.)

The oil-rich Middle East, within 10 years, has been wrested from British control by a handful of Rockefeller-Mellon-Morgan oil corporations dictating U. S. foreign policy.

In Southeast Asia it is much the same story. Self-appointed fighting Communism in South Vietnam, the U. S. has pushed aside the French colonial regime and has substituted its own armed power. Giving of military "aid" directly to the South Vietnam government has been the means devised by Washington to break the French hold in this part of the world. Of course, John Foster Dulles admits, this will reorient Vietnamese purchases from French exporters to American businessmen. But otherwise, he says, the U. S. is not interested in destroying the French economic position in Indo-China.

The international crusade against communism, led by the representatives of Standard Oil, General Motors and General Electric, serves the same purpose as did the "aryanization" of German business under the Nazis. It effects a transfer of property from one set of owners to another, who, in this latest instance, are American U. S. billion-dollar "free enterprisers."

This is the shy, bashful, tender, hesitating American capitalism that, Eric Johnston informs his Latin American listeners, needs ardent courting to stimulate its overseas investment.

Inequality in Ark. School Funds Shown

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 13 (FP).—Funds for Negro education fell far short of that for whites during the 1953-1954 school year, according to a statewide survey.

The survey, compiled by the Department of State and school officials, showed that while Negro pupils represented nearly 25 percent of the total school population, money spent for their education was only 17 percent of total school operating expenditures in the state.

School property for white students was evaluated at \$134.4 million; for Negroes, \$19.9 million, falling short of the 3-1 ratio by \$74.6 million.

Salary inequalities for Negro teachers and superintendents were also disclosed. Negro elementary school teachers were paid \$1,807, compared with \$2,123 for whites. A Negro school superintendent got \$4,107 a year, while whites were paid \$4,582.

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